

graphic representation of the alternative method, in support of the application.

(26 U.S.C. 5242)

§ 19.385 Making alcohol or water solutions of denaturants.

If a proprietor uses a denaturant that is difficult to dissolve in spirits at normal working temperatures, that is highly volatile, or that becomes solid at normal working temperature, the proprietor may liquefy or dissolve the denaturant in a small amount of spirits or water prior to its use in the production of denatured spirits. However, the proof of the denatured spirits produced must not fall below the proof required by the approved formula. In addition, if alcohol is used as a solvent, the proprietor must include this additional alcohol in calculating the total quantity of spirits denatured in the batch.

(26 U.S.C. 5242)

§ 19.386 Adjusting pH of denatured spirits.

A proprietor may add trace amounts of acidic or caustic chemical compounds to adjust or neutralize the pH of denatured spirits. However, a proprietor may not adjust the pH with any substance that will counteract or reduce the effect of the denaturants. A proprietor who adjusts the pH of denatured spirits must keep a record of the adjustment with reference to the formula number of the treated denatured spirits. The record must include the kinds and quantities of chemical compounds used for each batch of denatured spirits treated.

(26 U.S.C. 5241, 5242)

§ 19.387 Ensuring the quality of denaturants.

(a) *General.* Proprietors must ensure that the materials they receive for use in denaturing conform to the specifications prescribed in part 21 of this chapter. In addition, the appropriate TTB officer may require that a proprietor test the quality of denaturants at any time.

(b) *Testing.* A proprietor must comply with the following when testing a lot of denaturants:

(1) *Sampling denaturants.* Proprietors must use good commercial practice when taking samples of denaturants for quality assurance testing. Samples of denaturants must be representative of the lot being sampled.

(2) *Third party testing.* A proprietor may employ an outside laboratory or other appropriate third party to test samples of denaturants. In the case of a third party test, the proprietor must obtain a copy of the analysis or statement of findings signed by the chemist who performed the test. On request, the proprietor must provide to the appropriate TTB officer samples of denaturants for quality control testing in a Government laboratory.

(c) *Substandard denaturants.* If TTB or a proprietor finds that a material does not conform to the specifications for a denaturant prescribed in part 21 of this chapter, the proprietor must immediately terminate use of the substandard material as a denaturant. However, the proprietor may continue to use the material as a denaturant after treating or reprocessing the substandard material to correct the deficiency and bring the material into conformity with the applicable specifications.

(26 U.S.C. 5242)

RULES FOR STORING DENATURED SPIRITS AND FILLING CONTAINERS

§ 19.388 Storing denatured spirits.

(a) *Bonded storage.* A proprietor must store on bonded premises all denatured spirits produced, received in bond, or received by return to bond.

(b) *Storage methods.* A proprietor may store denatured spirits on bonded premises in any appropriate tank, package or container authorized for filling with denatured spirits. The proprietor must store containers of denatured spirits in a manner that allows for easy inspection and inventory of the denatured spirits by TTB officers. A proprietor must store portable containers of denatured spirits within a building or structure that protects the spirits from unauthorized access. A proprietor may apply to the appropriate TTB officer for authorization to store containers of denatured spirits in